1: Ray E-5 (1928-38) 1939 Plateau

CULTURAL RELATIONS IN THE PLATEAU OF NORTHWESTERN AMERICA

INTRODUCTION

THE Plateau of northwestern America, considered geographically, lies between the Rocky Mountains on the east and the Cascade Mountains on the west. The northern boundary is roughly the great bend of the Fraser River, while on the south this plateau merges with the Colorado Plateau.

In application to the cultural area the term is to a certain extent a misnomer. In the north, tribal areas include adjacent mountainous regions and a number of geological trenches. In fact, the area is quite rough and broken and geologists customarily speak of the interior "plateaus" rather than "plateau." Furthermore, considerable portions of the territories of two tribes, the Kutenai and the Flathead, lie east of the Rocky Mountains.

On the south the boundary is quite arbitrary so far as geography is concerned. Along the east slope of the Cascades the Plateau extends to the California border (to include the Klamath), but farther east the Blue Mountains mark the southern limit. The boundary, more specifically, is that separating Sahaptin and Shoshonean peoples. But even here there is an exception. The Modoc, southernmost of the Sahaptins, exhibit a culture of Californian aspect.[1]

For a long while the Plateau was looked upon as an area of lowly cultural development entirely lacking in individuality. This attitude is typically expressed by Spinden in the conclusion to his study of the Nez Percé Indians:

> One important fact stands out clearly. The culture of the [Plateau] area, as shown by one of its representative tribes, was purely a transitional culture. Its elements were drawn in nearly equal proportion from the Plains and from the Pacific coast. Only a small residuum of autochthonous ideas are found when the borrowed ones are excluded.[2]

[1] Information from Dr Leslie Spier, 1937. My own field work with the Modoc in 1938 points to the same conclusion.

[2] Spinden, *Nez Percé Indians*, p. 270.

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The second sub-type is characteristic of the western Plateau of Canada (Carrier, Chilcotin, Lillooet, Shuswap, Thompson, Okanogan, Southern Okanogan). Here the band is merely one unit of an expanded autonomous local group. Instead of the tiniest settlements maintaining strict independence, as among the Sanpoil, a small number within a relatively small range join together in a mutually advantageous union. In this case the group is looked upon in the same light as a large village. It is essentially a union of domestic and peacetime order. Chieftanship is central; if a member village needs a measure of strictly local control, the officer is a head-man, not a chief. The group is not looked upon as a union, but as a unit. Even among the Sanpoil the germs of this organization can be seen. Although a village of but two or three houses is theoretically strictly independent, with its own chief and group name, there is some modification of this in practice. Such a settlement sometimes sends representatives to the assembly of the nearest large town and solicits advice from the chief of that town. In such a case the small group does not recognize a chief, but names a head-man. Under this arrangement, however, the actions of the large village are never binding upon the other. Decisions which are thought wise are respected, others ignored.

The Southern Okanogan illustrates well the expanded autonomous local group. Four independent bands are recognized, each with its chief and small local territory. A man moves freely from one village to another within the band. Sharp distinctions are made between one band and another, especially where dialectical differences exist. This is true even within limited areas along the Okanogan River. These distinctions are purely political, however, not social or ethnic.[16] This type of band organization is surely a local development upon an earlier pattern now retained only by the peripheral Tenino, Sekani, and the internally peripheral Sanpoil.

Lines of Demarcation and Territorial Rights

The exactitude with which boundaries are drawn varies greatly, as might be anticipated under the conditions outlined above. Where the village is the political unit boundaries are automatically exact so far as the settlements themselves are concerned, but intervening and tributary territory must be divided arbitrarily, or be used in common. In the typical organization of the Plateau, territorial segmentation is highly

[16] Cline, *Southern Okanogan*, pp. 73 ff.

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specific along river courses, but hunting territory is invariably used in common by a number of villages or small bands. An area may be frequented more or less exclusively by a larger band but this is a matter of convenience rather than principle and does not particularly affect the specificity of boundaries.

The trans-river boundaries are quite precise in all cases. This is more or less inevitable since villages are small and situated close together. The actual line of division is seldom geographically intermediate, but is determined with regard to fishing grounds. Each village is associated with one or more of these grounds, depending upon the size of the village and the productivity of available fishing sites. Permanent villages are located with regard to topography, fuel supply, and winter warmth; therefore fishing sites may or may not be near by. Hunting and gathering grounds, on the other hand, cannot be so neatly parcelled out. It would be naturally impossible for each of many small villages to have a specific hunting territory and yet, whether partially cause or only effect, the political attitudes toward fishing territorial rights and hunting territorial rights differ essentially one from the other, as shown by actual organization.

It must be emphasized at this point that these distinctions and differences are largely formal and structural, not economically functional. A boundary is a conceptual thing, not a physical barrier. Although a particular fishing station "belongs" to a particular village, any friendly person, either acquaintance or stranger, is welcome to use it. But the village with territorial rights over the station is quite definitely the visitor's host. In the use of hunting territory no such host is recognized if the man is a member of the ethnic group; he is simply exercising his right.

These remarks apply to all of the Plateau groups recognizing local autonomy except the Athabascans on the north, particularly the Chilcotin and Sekani. Among these peoples mobile bands replace fixed villages and a considerable territory is required by each. In consequence hunting territory comes to be of primary importance and it is not surprising that each band recognizes specific territorial rights in this respect. Jenness states unequivocally that each of the Sekani bands possesses its own hunting territory.[17] Among the Carrier, large villages often hold specific territory. The mere recognition of such territorial rights is

[17] Jenness, *Sekani Indians*, p. 44.

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not antagonistic to Plateau principles, but the exclusiveness with which territory is held is highly atypical. Athabascan groups not only claim nominal title, but are willing to fight to protect their holdings against infringement.

Among Plateau groups recognizing tribal organization there is a tendency toward this rigidness of restriction. The Kutenai and Coeur d'Alêne refuse foreigners the use of their territory, but it must be remembered that all constituent villages have common rights. The Kalispel show only a tendency toward tribal organization, but they require that a visitor from the outside obtain the permission of a chief before hunting within their boundaries. The Yakima carry this notion even further. They insist that such permission be obtained and definitely limit the period of the permit. When the time is elapsed they provide safe convoy for the visitor as far as the Yakima boundary; beyond that point he is upon his own responsibility. Of interest here is the further Yakima practice of stationing scouts at strategic points along the boundary, in the interests of the group as a whole. Thus the lines of demarcation are highly specific here even though the circumscribed area encloses autonomous villages rather than a tribally united people. The adjacent Umatilla and Cayuse tribes treat the Yakima with similar formal hospitality, but give no quarter to their traditional enemies on the south, the Shoshoneans. These southern Plateau groups, together with the Nez Percé and Flathead, maintain tribal or ethnic boundaries on all sides that are quite as specific as the village boundaries on the rivers farther north.[18] The Klamath fall with the central and northern groups, as reflected in Spier's statement,

> The summer camps are rather indiscriminate aggregations of any Klamath, but the winter locations are so fixed of habit as to give a measure of political separatism to the several localities.[19]

Under these conditions it is obvious that the precision with which a boundary line may be indicated is not a function of similar factors in all cases, but may reflect political distinctions either functional or formal, ethnic unity, concordance, or merely geographical conditions.

Chieftainship

In discussing the bases of political organization it has been necessary to refer frequently to the nature of chieftainship. Certain other data will be added here and basic patterns examined.

[18] Ray, *Native Villages*, pp. 17 ff. [19] Spier, *Klamath Ethnography*, p. 11.

3: Ray E-5 (1928-35) 1936 Plateau

NATIVE VILLAGES AND GROUPINGS OF THE COLUMBIA BASIN

I.

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Detailed and reliable information regarding the locations of Indian villages and territorial distribution of native groups holds a wide range of interest and value for the historian, geographer, archaeologist, and ethnologist. Unfortunately this type of information will be all but impossible to obtain from the Pacific Northwest within the space of a few years. It has been in the hope of saving as much of this important data as possible that the work leading to the presentation of this paper has been pursued.[1]

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All of the material here recorded has been gathered directly from native informants with the exception of supplementary data quoted from the work of other ethnologists who have been engaged in the same field. Informants were selected so that the information was furnished from direct experience or from knowledge gained from parents or others of the same generation. Many of the villages here named and located were birthplaces or residences of informants themselves or were visited by them during youth.[2] A few villages in the area had been

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[1]This work was accomplished through the sponsorship of the Department of Anthropology of the University of Washington, Seattle, Washington.

[2]The principal informants used were as follows:

Lakes: James Bernard. Bernard was half Lakes, half Chinese, but had lived all his life with the Lakes. In 1931 he was perhaps eighty years old, the best informed and oldest surviving member of his group. He spoke English but very brokenly. From early in the present century until his death in 1934 he was chief of the few surviving members of the Lakes.

Kalispel: Bob Sherwood, a well educated, intelligent and affable Kalispel half-breed of middle age. Sherwood speaks both Kalispel and English fluently. He now lives near Usk, Washington.

Coeur d'Alene: Antelope, a middle-aged native who speaks some English but was never much influenced by whites. Information that he furnished was given with first-hand certainty. In 1934 Antelope lived near Worley, Idaho.

Spokane groups: Thomas Garry, an Upper Spokane aged about seventy-five years. His son and granddaughter served as interpreters. All are now resident near Gerome, Washington.

Sanpoil, Nespelem and Colville: Bob Covington, John Tom, William Burke. Information concerning these informants will be found in the preface to Verne F.

very often impossible to make any use of what might otherwise be valuable material because of the distortions and variations in the recording of native words.[1]

Further, I feel that it is methodologically preferable to handle separately data from field research and from historical sources unless they are distinctly supplementary one to the other or provide a check one upon the other. Important generalizations which might come from independent treatment are in danger of being lost by joint treatment in an attempt to reconcile apparent contradictions which are almost certain to be present in the two sets of data.

Finally, and to sum up, the object of this paper is to present a limited amount of reasonably complete and accurate source material of a usable nature, material which may be checked and supplemented in the field and from which tenable generalizations may be drawn.

II.

The physiographic province known as the Columbia Basin is the geographic unit which most nearly coincides with the cultural area here considered. The Basin is bounded on the west by the Cascade mountains, on the south by the Blue mountains, on the east and the north by relatively low lying extensions of the Rocky Mountains, particularly the Selkirk range and the Okanogan Highlands. The habitat of the northeasternmost peoples here treated extended for some distance into the Northern Rocky Mountain province.

Geologically the Columbia Basin is strikingly characterized by a succession of lava flows reaching a thickness of 4000 feet in some places. The Columbia river, which drains all of the Basin as well as large adjacent areas, has cut a huge canyon hundreds of feet deep through this bed of basalt. The bed further has been broken up by gorges cut by ancient streams and by the river at times when it temporarily was blocked from

[1] Such distortion is of course unavoidable without an adequate method of phonetic transcription. For reference to the method now in use see footnote 37.

3: Ray E-5 (1928-35) 1936 Plateau

its main channel. These dry canyons, particularly characteristic of the northern part of the province, are known as coulees. The greatest of these, the Grand Coulee, was cut by the river when the Okanogan glacier filled the upper Columbia valley at the "Big Bend". In the southern half, beyond the extent of the glaciers, the lava plateau has been eroded gradually by such rivers as the Deschutes, John Day, Umatilla, and Yakima, leaving gently rounded hills of considerable altitude above the val-

Figure 1. Native territorial distribution in the northern Plateau about 1850. (The numbers, indicating native villages and bands, are supplementary to the detailed maps following. See text.)

131 See entire source, category 116.

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101 131 THE INLAND FAMILIES, constituting the fifth and last division of the Columbians, inhabit the region between the Cascade Range and the eastern limit of what I term the Pacific States, from 52° 30′ to 45° of north latitude. These bounds are tolerably distinct; though that on the south, separating the eastern portions of the Columbian and Californian groups, is irregular and marked by no great river, mountain chain, or other prominent physical feature. These inland natives of the Northwest occupy, in person, character, and customs, as well as in the location of their home, an intermediate position between the coast people already described — to whom they are pronounced superior in most respects — and the Rocky Mountain or eastern tribes. Travelers crossing the Rocky Mountains into this territory from the east, or entering it from the Pacific by way of the Columbia or Fraser, note contrasts on passing the limits, sufficient to justify me in regarding its inhabitants as one people for the purposes aimed at in this volume.[140] Instead, there-

000 *Trav.*, pp. 416, 441–2, 504, 523–4. 'Thorough-bred hypocrites and liars.' 'The Killymucks the most roguish.' Industry, patience, sobriety and ingenuity are their chief virtues; thieving, lying, incontinence, gambling and cruelty may be classed among their vices. *Cox's Adven.*, vol. i., pp. 115, 131, 296–7, 302, 304–5, 321, vol. ii., p. 133. At Wishiam 'they were a community of arrant rogues and freebooters.' *Irving's Astoria*, pp. 322, 342. 'Lying is very common; thieving comparatively rare.' *White's Ogn.*, p. 207. 'Do not appear to possess a particle of natural good feeling.' *Townsend's Nar.*, p. 183. At Coos Bay 'by no means the fierce and warlike race found further to the northward.' *Wells*, in *Harper's Mag.*, vol. xiii., p. 601. Umqua and Coose tribes are naturally industrious; the Suislaws the most advanced; the Alcea not so enterprising. *Sykes*, in *Ind. Aff. Rept.*, 1860, p. 215. Calapooias, a poor, cowardly, and thievish race. *Miller*, in *Id.*, 1857, p. 364; *Nicolay's Ogn. Ter.*, p. 151; *Domenech's Deserts*, vol. i., p. 87, vol. ii., pp. 16, 36; *Warre and Vavasour*, in *Martin's Hud. B.*, p. 83; *Palmer's Jour.*, pp. 84, 105; *Parker's Explor. Tour.*, pp. 249–50; *Ind. Life*, pp. 1–4, 210; *Fitzgerald's Vanc. Isl.*, p. 196; *Schoolcraft's Arch.*, vol. iii., p. 207, etc.

101 131 181 197 [140] 'They all resemble each other in general characteristics.' *Parker's Explor. Tour.*, p. 229. Shushwaps and Salish all one race. *Mayne's B. C.*, p. 296–7. 'The Indians of the interior are, both physically and morally, vastly superior to the tribes of the coast.' *Id.*, p. 242. 'The Kliketat near Mount Rainier, the Walla-Wallas, and the Okanagan....speak kindred dialects.' *Ludewig, Ab. Lang.*, p. 170. The best-supported opinion is that the inland were of the same original stock with the lower tribes. *Dunn's Oregon*, p. 316. 'On leaving the verge of the Carrier country, near Alexandria, a marked change is at once perceptible.' *Anderson*, in *Hist. Mag.*, vol. vii., p. 77. Inland tribes differ widely from the piscatorial tribes. *Ross' Adven.*, p. 127. 'Those residing near the Rocky Mountains....are and always have been superior races to those living on the lower Columbia.' *Alvord*, in *Schoolcraft's Arch.*, vol. v., p. 654. 'I was particularly struck with their

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fore, of treating each family separately, as has been done with the coast divisions of the group, I deem it more convenient, as well as less monotonous to the reader, to avoid repetition by describing the manners and customs of all the people within these limits together, taking care to note such variations as may be found to exist. The division into families and nations, made according to principles already sufficiently explained, is as follows, beginning again at the north:

THE SHUSHWAPS, our first family division, live between 52° 30′ and 49° in the interior of British Columbia, occupying the valleys of the Fraser, Thompson, and Upper Columbia rivers with their tributary streams and lakes. They are bounded on the west by the Nootkas and on the north by the Carriers, from both of which families they seem to be distinct. As national divisions of this family may be mentioned the Shushwaps proper, or *Atnahs*,[141] who occupy the whole northern portion of the territory; the *Okanagans*,[142] in the valley of the lake and river of the same name; and the *Kootenais*,[143] who

vast superiority (on the Similkameen River, Lat. 49° 30′, Long. 120° 30′) in point of intelligence and energy to the Fish Indians on the Fraser River, and in its neighbourhood.' *Palmer*, in *B. C. Papers*, vol. iii., p. 84. Striking contrast noted in passing up the Columbia. *Hale's Ethnog.*, in *U. S. Ex. Ex.*, vol. vi., p. 199.

[141] 'The Shewhâpmuch....who compose a large branch of the Saeliss family,' known as *Nicute-much*—corrupted by the Canadians into Couteaux—below the junction of the Fraser and Thompson. *Anderson*, in *Hist. Maj.*, vol. vii., p. 76–7. Atnahs is their name in the Takali language, and signifies 'strangers.' 'Differ so little from their southern neighbors, the Salish, as to render a particular description unnecessary.' *Hale's Ethnog.*, in *U. S. Ex. Ex.*, vol. vi., p. 205. They were called by Mackenzie the Chin tribe, according to *Prichard's Researches*, vol. v., p. 427, but Mackenzie's Chin tribe was north of the Atnahs, being the Nagailer tribe of the Carriers. See *Mackenzie's Voy.*, pp. 257–8, and map.

[142] 'About Okanagan, various branches of the Carrier tribe.' *Nicolay's Om. Ter.*, p. 143. 'Okanagans, on the upper part of Frazer's River.' *Ludewig, Ab. Lang.*, p. 170.

[143] Also known as Flat-bows. 'The poorest of the tribes composing the Flathead nation.' *McCormick*, in *Ind. Aff. Rept.*, 1867, p. 211. 'Speaking a language of their own, it is not easy to imagine their origin; but it appears probable that they once belonged to some more southern tribe, from which they became shut off by the intervention of larger tribes.' *Mayne's B. C.*, p. 297. 'In appearance, character, and customs, they resemble more the Indians east of the Rocky Mountains than those of Lower Oregon.' *Hale's Ethnog.*, in *U. S. Ex. Ex.*, vol. vi., p. 205. 'Les Arcs-à-Plats, et les Koctenais sont connus dans le pays sous le nom de Skalzi.' *De Smet, Miss. de l'Oré-gon*, p. 80.

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inhabit the triangle bounded by the Upper Columbia, the Rocky Mountains, and the 49th parallel, living chiefly on Flatbow river and lake. All three nations might probably be joined with quite as much reason to the Salish family farther south, as indeed has usually been done with the Okanagans; while the Kootenais are by some considered distinct from any of their adjoining nations.

THE SALISH FAMILY dwells south of the Shushwaps, between 49° and 47°, altogether on the Columbia and its tributaries. Its nations, more clearly defined than in most other families, are the *Flatheads*,[144] or Salish proper, between the Bitter Root and Rocky Mountains on Flathead and Clarke rivers; the *Pend d'Oreilles*,[145] who dwell about the lake of the same name and on Clarke River, for fifty to seventy-five miles above and below the lake; the *Coeurs d'Alêne*,[146] south of the Pend d'Oreilles, on Coeur d'Alêne Lake and the streams falling into it; the *Colvilles*,[147] a term which may be used to designate the variously named bands about Kettle Falls, and northward along the Columbia to the Arrow Lakes; the *Spokanes*,[148] on the Spokane River and plateau along the Columbia below Kettle Falls, nearly to the mouth of the

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[144] The origin of the name Flathead, as applied to this nation, is not known, as they have never been known to flatten the head. 'The mass of the nation consists of persons who have more or less of the blood of the Spokanes, Pend d'Oreilles, Nez Percés, and Iroquois.' *Stevens*, in *Ind. Aff. Rept.*, 1854, p. 207; *Pac. R. R. Rept.*, vol. i., p. 150; *Catlin's N. Am. Ind.*, vol. ii., p. 108; *Stuart's Montana*, p. 82. Gass applied the name apparently to tribes on the Clearwâter of the Sahaptin family. *Jour.*, p. 224.

[145] Also called *Kalispelms* and *Ponderas*. The Upper Pend d'Oreilles consist of a number of wandering families of Spokanes, Kalispelms proper, and Flatheads. *Suckley*, in *Pac. R. R. Rept.*, vol. i., p. 294; *Stevens*, in *Id.*, p. 149; *Stevens*, in *Ind. Aff. Rept.*, 1854, p. 210. 'Very similar in manners, etc., to the Flatheads, and form one people with them.' *De Smet, Miss. de l'Orégon*, p. 32.

[146] The native name, according to Hale, is *Skitsqish*, and Coeur d'Alène, 'Awl heart,' is a nickname applied from the circumstance that a chief used these words to express his idea of the Canadian traders' meanness. *Ethnog.*, in *U. S. Ex. Ex.*, vol. vi., p. 210.

[147] *Quiaripi*, 'Basket People,' *Chaudières*, 'Kettles,' *Kettle Falls*, *Chualpays*, *Skoielpoi*, and *Lakes*, are some of the names applied to these bands.

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[148] 'Ils s'appellent entre eux les Enfants du Soleil, dans leur langue Spokane.' *De Smet, Miss. de l'Orégon*, p. 31. 'Differing very little from the Indians at Colville, either in their appearance, habits, or language.' *Kane's Wand.*, p. 307.

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Okanagan; and the *Pisquouse*,[149] on the west bank of the Columbia between the Okanagan and Priest Rapids. 101 131

THE SAHAPTIN FAMILY, the last of the Columbian group, is immediately south of the Salish, between the Cascade and Bitter Root mountains, reaching southward, in general terms, to the forty-fifth parallel, but very irregularly bounded by the Shoshone tribes of the Californian group. Of its nations, the *Nez Percés*,[150] or Sahaptins proper, dwell on the Clearwater and its branches, and on the Snake about the forks; the *Palouse*[151] occupy the region north of the Snake about the mouth of the Palouse; the south banks of the Columbia and Snake near their confluence, and the banks of the lower Walla Walla are occupied by the *Walla Wallas*;[152] the *Yakimas* and *Klikatats*[153] inhabit the region north of the Dalles,

[149] 'So much intermarried with the Yakamas that they have almost lost their nationality.' *Stevens*, in *Ind. Aff. Rept.*, 1854, p. 236.

[150] 'Pierced Noses,' so named by the Canadians, perhaps from the nasal ornaments of the first of the tribe seen, although the custom of piercing the nose has never been known to be prevalent with this people. 'Generally known and distinguished by the name of "black robes," in contradistinction to those who live on fish.' Named Nez Perces from the custom of boring the nose to receive a white shell, like the fluke of an anchor. *Ross' Fur Hunters*, vol. i., pp. 305, 185–6. 'There are two tribes of the Pierced-Nose Indians, the upper and the lower.' *Brownell's Ind. Races*, pp. 533–5. 'Though originally the same people, their dialect varies very perceptibly from that of the Tushepaws.' *Lewis and Clarke's Trav.*, p. 341. Called *Thoiga-rik-kah, Tsoi-yah*, 'Cowse-eaters,' by the Snakes. 'Ten times better off to-day than they were then'—'a practical refutation of the time-honored lie, that intercourse with whites is an injury to Indians.' *Stuart's Montana*, pp. 76–7. 'In character and appearance, they resemble more the Indians of the Missouri than their neighbors, the Salish.' *Hale's Ethnog.* in *U. S. Ex. Ex.*, vol. vi., p. 212; *Domenech's Deserts*, vol. ii., p. 54. [304] [97] [177]

[151] 'La tribu Paloose appartient à la nation des Nez-percés et leur ressemble sous tous les rapports.' *De Smet, Voy.*, p. 31.

[152] The name comes from that of the river. It should be pronounced Wăl-lă-Wăl-lă, very short. *Pandosy's Gram.*, p. 9. 'Descended from slaves formerly owned and liberated by the Nez Perces.' *Parker's Explor. Tour.* p. 247. 'Not unlike the Pierced-Noses in general appearance, language, and habits.' *Brownell's Ind. Races*, pp. 533–5. Parts of three different nations at the confluence of the Snake and Columbia. *Gass' Jour.*, pp. 218–19. 'None of the Indians have any permanent habitations' on the south bank of the Columbia about and above the Dalles. *Lewis and Clarke's Trav.*, p. 365. 'Generally camping in winter on the north side of the river.' *Ind. Aff. Rept.*, 1854, p. 223. [361]

[153] The name Yakima is a word meaning 'Black Bear' in the Walla Walla dialect. They are called Klikatats west of the mountains. *Gibbs*, in *Pac. R. R. Rept.*, vol. i., p. 407. 'The Klikatats and Yakimas, in all essential peculiarities of character, are identical, and their intercourse is constant.' *Id.*, p. 403, and *Stevens*, in *Ind. Aff. Rept.*, 1854, p. 225. 'Pahawanwappam lands, usually called Yakamas.' The name signifies 'Stony Ground.' *Gibbs*, in *Pac.*

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101 between the Cascade Range and the Columbia, the former
131 in the valley of the Yakima, the latter in the mountains about Mt. Adams. Both nations extend in some bands across into the territory of the Sound family. The natives of Oregon east of the Cascade Range, who have not usually been included in the Sahaptin family, I will divide somewhat arbitrarily into the *Wascos*, extending from the mountains eastward to John Day River, and the *Cayuse*,[124] from this river across the Blue Mountains to the Grande Ronde.

141 The inland Columbians are of medium stature, usually from five feet seven to five feet ten inches, but sometimes reaching a height of six feet; spare in flesh, but muscular and symmetrical; with well-formed limbs, the legs not being deformed as among the Chinooks by constant sitting in the canoe; feet and hands are in many
147 tribes small and well made. In bodily strength they are inferior to whites, but superior, as might be expected from their habits, to the more indolent fish-eaters on the Pacific. The women, though never corpulent, are more inclined to rotundity than the men. The Nez Percés and Cayuses are considered the best specimens, while in

101 *dosy's Gram.*, p. vii. 'Roil-roil-pam, is the Klikatat country.' 'Its meaning
131 is "the Mouse country."' *Id.* The Yakima valley is a great national rendezvous for these and surrounding nations. *Ross' Fur Hunters*, vol. i., pp. 19, 21. Kliketats, meaning robbers, was first the name given to the Whulwhypums, and then extended to all speaking the same language. For twenty-five
[361] years before 1854 they overran the Willamette Valley, but at that time were forced by government to retire to their own country. *Tolmie*, in *Lord's Nat.*, vol. ii., pp. 244–7.

[124] Wasco is said to mean 'basin,' and the tribe derives its name, traditionally, from the fact that formerly one of their chiefs, his wife having died, spent much of his time in making cavities or basins in the soft rock for his children to fill with water and pebbles, and thereby amuse themselves. *Victor's All over Ogn.*, pp. 94–5. The word Cayuse is perhaps the French *Cailloux*, 'pebbles.' Called by Tolmie, 'Wyeilats or Kyoose.' He says their language has an affinity to that of the Carriers and Umpquas. *Lord's Nat.*, vol. ii., pp. 249–50. 'Resemble the Walla-Wallas very much.' *Kane's Wand.*, pp. 279–80. 'The imperial tribe of Oregon' claiming jurisdiction over the whole Columbia region. *Farnham's Trav.*, p. 81. The Snakes, Walla-Wallas, and Cayuse meet annually in the Grande Ronde Valley. *Thornton's Ogn. and Cal.*, vol. i., p. 270. 'Individuals of the pure blood are few, the majority being intermixed with the Nez Perces and the Wallah-Wallahs.' *Stevens*, in *Ind. Aff. Rept.*, 1854, pp. 218–19. The region which I give to the Wascos and Cayuses is divided on Hale's map between the Walla-Wallas, Waiilatpu, and Molele.

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000 Plains.' *Scouler*, in *Lond. Geog. Soc. Jour.*, vol. xi., p. 225. Kalapuyas, above the falls of the Columbia.' *Domenech's Deserts*, vol. ii., p. 36. '50 miles from the mouth of the Wallaumut, W. side.' *Morse's Repl.*, p. 368. Vule Puyas, Valley of the Willamette. *Warre and Vavasour*, in *Martin's Hud. B.*, p. 81.

The *Clackamas* are on the 'Clackama River.' *Schoolcraft's Arch.*, vol. v., p. 492. 'Clakemas et Kaoulis, sur le Ouallamet et la rivière Kaoulis.' *Mofras, Explor.*, tom. ii., p. 335. 'Valley of the Clakamus and the Willamuta Falls.' *Warre and Vavasour*, in *Martin's Hud. B.*, p. 81. Klackamas, 'three miles below the falls.' *Hines' Voy.*, p. 144. Clackamis. *Palmer's Jour.*, p. 84. Clarkamees. *Morse's Repl.*, p. 372. Clackamus. *Lewis and Clarke's Map.*

The *Mollales* are found in 'Willamettee Valley.' *Schoolcraft's Arch.*, vol. v., p. 492. 'At the mouth of the Wallamet, and the Wapatoo Islands. *Tucker's Oregon*, p. 71. 'Upon the west side of the Willamette and opposite Oregon City.' *Palmer's Jour.*, p. 84.

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THE SHUSHWAP FAMILY comprises all the inland tribes of British Columbia, south of lat. 52° 30'.

The *Atnahs*, Strangers, Niccoutamuch, or Shushwaps proper, inhabit the Fraser and Thompson valleys. 'At Spuzzum....a race very different both in habits and language is found. These are the Nicoutamuch, or Nicoutameens, a branch of a widely-extended tribe. They, with their cognate septs, the Atnahs, or Shuswapmuch, occupy the Frazer River from Spuzzum to the frontier of that part of the country called by the Hudson Bay Company New Caledonia, which is within a few miles of Fort Alexandria.' *Mayne's B. C.*, p. 296. 'Shushwaps of the Rocky Mountains inhabit the country in the neighbourhood of Jasper House, and as far as Tête Jaune Cache on the western slope. They are a branch of the great Shushwap nation who dwell near the Shushwap Lake and grand fork of the Thompson River in British Columbia.' Thompson River and Lake Kamloops. *Milton and Cheadle's Northw. Pass.*, pp. 241, 335. 'On the Pacific side, but near the Rocky Mountains, are the Shoushwaps who, inhabiting the upper part of Frazer's River, and the north fork of the Columbia.' *Blakiston*, in *Palliser's Explor.*, p. 44. 'The Shooshaps live below the Sinpauelish Indians.' *Parker's Explor. Tour*, p. 313. 'The Shushwaps possess the country bordering on the lower part of Frazer's River, and its branches.' *Hale's Ethnog.*, in *U. S. Ex. Ex.*, vol. vi., p. 205. The Atnahs or Soushwap, 'live in the country on the Fraser's and Thompson's Rivers.' 'They were termed by Mackenzie the Chin tribe.' (See p. 251, note 141 of this vol.) *Prichard's Researches*, vol. v., p. 427; *Buschmann, Brit. Nordamer.*, p. 320. Shooshaps, south of the Sinpavelist. *De Smet, Voy.*, pp. 50-1. 'The Atnah, or Chin Indian country extends about one hundred miles,' from Fort Alexander. *Cox's Adven.*, vol. ii., p. 361. Shooshewaps inhabit the region of the north bend of the Columbia, in 52°. Atnahs, in the region of the Fraser and Thompson rivers. *Macdonald's Lectures on B. C.*, p. 10; *Hector*, in *Palliser's Explor.*, p. 27. 'The Shewhapmuch (Atnahs of Mackenzie)....occupy the banks of Thompson's River; and along Frazer's River from the Rapid village, twenty miles below Alexandria,

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to the confluence of these two streams. Thence to near the falls the tribe bears the name of Nicutemuch.' *Anderson*, in *Hist. Mag.*, vol. vii., p. 76. 101 131

'The Stta Llimuh, natives of Anderson Lake, speak a dialect of the Shuswap language.' Skowhomish, in the same vicinity. *McKay*, in *B. C. Papers*, vol. ii., p. 32.

'The Loquilt Indians have their home in the winter on Lake Anderson, and the surrounding district, whence they descend to the coast in Jervis Inlet in the summer.' *Mayne's B. C.*, p. 299.

The Kamloops dwell about one hundred and fifty miles north-west of Okanagan. *Cox's Adven.*, vol. ii., p. 156.

The Clunsus are east of Fraser River, between Yale and latitude 50°; Skowtous, on the fiftieth parallel south of Lake Kamloops and west of Lake Okanagan; Sockatcheenum, east of Fraser and north of 51°. *Bancroft's Map of Pac. States.*

The *Kootenais* live in the space bounded by the Columbia River, Rocky Mountains, and Clarke River. The Kitunaha, Coutanies, or Flatbows, 'wander in the rugged and mountainous tract enclosed between the two northern forks of the Columbia. The Flat-bow River and Lake also belong to them.' *Hale's Ethnog.*, in *U. S. Ex. Ex.*, vol. vi., pp. 204–5, map, p. 297. 'Inhabit the country extending along the foot of the Rocky mountains, north of the Flatheads, for a very considerable distance, and are about equally in American and in British territory.' *Gibbs*, in *Pac. R. R. Rept.*, vol. i., p. 416. Kootoonais, 'on McGillivray's River, the Flat Bow Lake, etc.' *Warre and Vavasour*, in *Martin's Hud. B.*, p. 82. Kootonais, on 'or about the fiftieth parallel at Fort Kootonie, east of Fort Colville.' *Simpson's Overland Journ.*, vol. i., p. 138. 'Between the Rocky Mountains, the Upper Columbia and its tributary the Killuspehn or Pend'oreille, and watered by an intermediate stream called the Kootanais River is an angular piece of country peopled by a small, isolated tribe bearing the same name as the last-mentioned river, on the banks of which they principally live.' *Mayne's B. C.*, p. 297. The lands of the Cottonois 'lie immediately north of those of the Flatheads.' *Irving's Bonneville's Adven.*, p. 70. Kutanàe, Kútani, Kitunaha, Kutneha, Coutanies, Flatbows, 'near the sources of the Mary River, west of the Rocky Mountains.' *Ludewig, Ab. Lang.*, p. 98. 'Inhabit a section of country to the north of the Ponderas, along M'Gillivray's river.' *Parker's Explor. Tour*, p. 312. 'Koutanies ou Arcs-Plats, Près du fort et du lac de ce nom.' *Mofras, Explor.*, tom. ii., p. 335. 'In the Kootanie Valley.' *Lord's Nat.*, vol. ii., p. 178. Kootonays, south of the Shuahwaps. *Palliser's Explor.*, p. 44. 'Great longitudinal valley' of the Kootanie river. *Hector*, in *Id.*, p. 27. 'The Tobacco Plains form the country of the Kootanies.' *Blakiston*, in *Id.*, p. 73. 'About the northern branches of the Columbia.' *Greenhow's Hist. Oyn.*, p. 30. Kootannis, 'angle between the Saelisa lands and the eastern heads of the Columbia.' *Anderson*, in *Hist. Mag.*, vol. vii., p. 79. About the river of the same name, between the Columbia and Rocky Mountains. *Nicolay's Oyn. Ter.*, p. 143. A band called Sinatcheggs on the upper Arrow Lake. *Ross' Fur Hunters*, vol. ii., p. 190. The Kootenais were perhaps the Tushepaws of Lewis and Clarke.

The *Tushepaws* are 'a numerous people of four hundred and fifty tents, residing on the heads of the Missouri and Columbia rivers, and some of

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them lower down the latter river.' *Lewis and Clarke's Trav.*, p. 321, and map; *Bulfinch's Om.*, p. 134. 'On a N. fork of Clarke's River.' *Morse's Rept.*, p. 372. Ootlashoots, Micksucksealton (Pend d'Oreilles?), Hohilpos (Flatheads?), branches of the Tushepaws. *Id.*; and *Lewis and Clarke's Map.* The Tushepaw nation might as correctly be included in the Salish family or omitted altogether. According to *Gibbs*, in *Pac. R. R. Rept.*, vol. i., p. 417, they were the Kootenais.

The *Okanagans*, or Okinakanes, 'comprise the bands lying on the river of that name, as far north as the foot of the great lake. They are six in number, viz: the Tekunratum at the mouth; Konekonep, on the creek of that name; Kluckhaitkwee, at the falls; Kinakanes, near the forks; and Milaketkun, on the west fork. With them may be classed the N'Pockle, or Sans Puelles, on the Columbia river, though these are also claimed by the Spokanes. The two bands on the forks are more nearly connected with the Schwogelpi than with the ones first named.' *Stevens*, in *Ind. Aff. Rept.*, 1854, p. 237, and in *Pac. R. R. Rept.*, vol. i., p. 412. Oakinackens, Priests' Rapids, northward over 500 miles, and 100 miles in width, to the Shewhaps, branching out into 12 tribes, as follows, beginning with the south: 'Skamoynumachs, Kewaughtchenunaughs, Pisscows, Incomecanétook, Tuillane, Intiétook, Battlelemuleemauch, or Meatwho, Inspellum, Sinpohellechach, Sinwhoyelppetook, Samilkanuigh and Okinacken, which is nearly in the centre.' *Ross' Adven.*, pp. 289–90. 'On both sides the Okanagan River from its mouth up to British Columbia, including the Sennelkameen River.' *Ross*, in *Ind. Aff. Rept.*, 1870, p. 22. 'Près du fort de ce nom.' *Mofras, Explor.* tom. ii., p. 335. 'On the Okanagan and Piscour Rivers.' *Warre and Vavaseur*, in *Martin's Hud. B.*, p. 82. 'Composed of several small bands living along the Okinakane river, from its confluence with the Columbia to Lake Okinakane....A majority of the tribe live north of the boundary line.' *Paige*, in *Ind. Aff. Rept.*, 1865, p. 99. 'Columbia Valley.' *Schoolcraft's Arch.*, vol. iv., p. 490. Northeast and west of the Shoopshaps. *De Smet, Voy.*, p. 51. Junction of the Okanagan and Columbia. *Parker's Map.* 'Upper part of Fraser's River and its tributaries.' *Scouler*, in *Lond. Geog. Soc. Jour.*, vol. xi., p. 225. Principal family called Conconulps about 9 miles up stream of the same name. *Ross' Adven.*, pp. 289–90. The Similkameen live on S. river, and 'are a portion of the Okanagan tribe.' *Palmer*, in *B. Col. Papers*, vol. iii., p. 85. The Okanagans, called Calsanim by Lewis and Clarke. *Gibbs*, in *Pac. R. R. Rept.*, vol. i., p. 417. Cutsahnim, on the Columbia above the Sokulks, and on the northern branches of the Taptul. *Morse's Rept.*, p. 372.

THE SALISH FAMILY includes all the inland tribes between 49° and 47°. The Salish, Saalis, Selish, or Flatheads, 'inhabit the country about the upper part of the Columbia and its tributary streams, the Flathead, Spokan, and Okanagan Rivers. The name includes several independent tribes or bands, of which the most important are the Salish proper, the Kullespelm, the Soayalpi, the Tsakaitsitlin, and the Okinakan.' *Hale's Ethnog.*, in *U. S. Ex. Ex.*, vol. vi., p. 205. 'The Saeliss or Shewhapmuch race, whose limits may be defined by the Rocky Mountains eastward; on the west the line of Frazer's river from below Alexandria to Kequeloose, near the Falls, in about

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latitude 49° 50′; northward by the Carrier offset of the Chippewyans; and south by the Sahaptins or Nez Percés of Oregon.' *Anderson*, in *Hist. Mag.*, vol. vii., p. 73. 'From Thompson's River other septs of this race—the Shuswaps, Skowtous, Okanagans, Spokans, Skoielpoi (of Colville), Pend'oreilles, and Coeurs d'Aleines—occupy the country as far as the Flathead Passes of the Rocky Mountains, where the Saelies or Flatheads form the eastern portion of the race.' *Mayne's B. C.*, pp. 296-7. 'About the northern branches of the Columbia.' *Greenhow's Hist. Ogn.*, p. 30; *Domenech's Deserts*, vol. ii., p. 55. Tribes mentioned in *Lewis and Clarke's Trav.*, and map: Tushepaw (Kootenai), Hopilpo (Flathead), Mickgucksealtom (Pend d'Oreilles), Wheelpo, (Chualpays), Sarlisto and Sketsomish (Spokanes), Hehighenimmo (Sans Poils), according to *Gibbs*, in *Pac. R. R. Repl.*, vol. i., p. 417. See *Morse's Rept.*, p. 372; *Domenech's Deserts*, vol. ii., p. 55. 'Between the two great branches of the Columbia and the Rocky Mountains are only five petty tribes: the Kootanais and Selish, or Flatheads, at the foot of the mountains, and the Pointed Hearts, Pend d'Oreilles, and Spokanes lower down.' *Ross' Fur Hunters*, vol. ii., p. 190. 'Divided into several tribes, the most important of which are the Selishes, the Kullespelms, the Sonyalpis, the Tsakaïtsitlins, and the Okinakans.' *Domenech's Deserts*, vol. ii., pp. 55–6.

The *Flatheads*, or Salish proper, reside on the river, valley, and lake of the same name. 'Inhabit St. Mary's or the Flathead Valley and the neighborhood of the lake of the same name.' *Stevens*, in *Pac. R. R. Rept.*, vol. i., p. 415, and in *Ind. Aff. Rept.*, 1854, p. 207. 'Occupying the valleys between the Bitter Root and Rocky mountains.' *Thompson*, in *Ind. Aff. Rept.*, 1854, p. 282. 'South of the Flathead Valley on the Bitter Root.' *Sully*, in *Id.*, 1870, p. 192. St. Mary's River. *Schoolcraft's Arch.*, vol. v., p. 490. 'East and south-east (of the Coeurs d'Alène) and extends to the Rocky Mountains.' *Parker's Explor. Tour*, p. 311, and map. *De Smet, Miss. de l'Orégon*, p. 31. Saalis ou faux Têtes-Plates. Sur la rivière de ce nom au pied des Montagnes Rocheuses. *Mofras, Explor.*, tom. ii., p. 335. 'Along the foot of the mountains.' *Ross' Adven.*, p. 213. 'In New Caledonia, W. of the Rocky Mountains.' *Morse's Rept.*, p. 371. Bitter Root valley. *Hutchins*, in *Ind. Aff. Rept.*, 1863, p. 455, 1865, p. 246; *Nicoloy's Ogn. Ter.*, p. 153. Hopilpo, of Lewis and Clarke. *Gibbs*, in *Pac. R. R. Rept.*, vol. i., p. 417. 'Ils occupent le pays compris entre le Lewis River et la branche nord-ouest ou la Columbia, et borné en arrière par les Monts-Rocailleux. *Stuart*, in *Nouvelles Annales des Voy.*, 1821, tom. xii., p. 43.

The *Pend d'Oreilles* occupy the vicinity of the lake of the same name. 'On the Flathead or Clarke River.' *Warre and Vavasseur*, in *Martin's Hud. B.*, p. 82. 'At Clark's Fork.' *Schoolcraft's Arch.*, vol. v., p. 490. Lower Pend d'Oreilles, 'in the vicinity of the St. Ignatius Mission.' *Paige*, in *Ind. Aff. Rept.*, 1865, p. 98. 'The Kalispelms or Pend d'Oreilles of the Lower Lake, inhabit the country north of the Coeur d'Alenes and around the Kalispelm lake.' *Gibbs*, in *Pac. R. R. Rept.*, vol. i., p. 415. Calispels, or Calispellum, 'on Fool's Prairie at the head of Colville Valley, and on both sides of the Pend d'Oreille River, from its mouth to the Idaho line, but principally at the Camas Prairie.' *Winans*, in *Ind. Aff. Rept.*, 1870, pp. 22, 25, 192. Situated to the east of Fort Colville, adjoining the Kootonais on their eastern border. *Simp-*

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son's Overland Journ., vol. i., p. 146. 'Pend'oreilles on Kellespem. Au-dessous du fort Colville.' *Mofras, Explor.*, tom. ii., p. 335. Skatkmlschi, or Pend d'Oreilles of the upper lake. A tribe who, by the consent of the Selish, occupy jointly with them the country of the latter. *Gibbs*, in *Pac. R. R. Rept.*, vol. i., p. 415. Kullas-Palus, 'on the Flathead or Clarke River.' *Warre and Vavaseur*, in *Martin's Hud. B.*, p. 82. Ponderas, 'north of Clarke's river and on a lake which takes its name from the tribe.' *Parker's Explor. Tour*, p. 312 and map; *De Smet, Voy.*, p. 32. The Pend'oreilles were probably the Micksuckseaitom of Lewis and Clarke. *Gibbs*, in *Pac. R. R. Rept.*, vol. i., p. 417.

Tribes baptized by De Smet: Thlishatkmuche, Stietshoi, Zingomenes, Shaistche, Shuyelpi, Tschilsolomi, Siur Poils, Tinabsoti, Yinkaceous, Yejak-oun, all of same stock.

Tribes mentioned by Morse as living in the vicinity of Clarke River: Coopspellar, Lahama, Lartielo, Hihighenimmo, Wheelpo, Skeetsomish. *Rept.*, p. 372.

The *Coeurs d'Aléne* 'live about the lake which takes its name from them.' *Hale's Ethnog.*, in *U. S. Ex. Ex.*, vol. vi., p. 209. East of the Spokanes, at headwaters of the Spokane River. *Parker's Explor. Tour*, p. 310, and map. 'The Skitswish or Coeur d'Alenes, live upon the upper part of the Coeur d'Alene river, above the Spokanes, and around the lake of the same name.' *Gibbs*, in *Pac. R. R. Rept.*, vol. i., p. 415. Their mission is on the river ten miles above the lake and thirty miles from the mountains. *Stevens*, in *Ind. Aff. Rept.*, 1854, p. 216. Stietshoi, or Coeur d'Alenes on the river, and about the lake. *Schoolcraft's Arch.*, vol. iii., p. 200, map, vol. v., p. 490. Pointed Hearts, 'shores of a lake about fifty miles to the eastward of Spokan House.' *Cox's Adven.*, vol. ii., p. 150; *Nicolay's Ogn. Ter.*, p. 143; *De Smet, Miss. de l'Orégon*, p. 31. 'St. Joseph's river.' *Mullan's Rept.*, p. 49.

The *Colvilles* include the tribes about Kettle Falls, and the banks of the Columbia up to the Arrow Lakes. 'Colville valley and that of the Columbia river from Kettle Falls to a point thirty miles below.' *Paige*, in *Ind. Aff. Rept.*, 1865, p. 98. 'The Colvilles, whose tribal name is Swielpree, are located in the Colville Valley, on the Kettle River, and on both sides of the Columbia River, from Kettle Falls down to the mouth of the Spokane.' *Winans*, in *Id.*, 1870, p. 22. Colvilles and Spokanes, 'near Fort Colville.' *Warre and Vavaseur*, in *Martin's Hud. B.*, p. 82.

The Lakes, 'whose tribal name is Senijextee, are located on both sides of the Columbia River, from Kettle Falls north to British Columbia.' *Winans*, in *Ind. Aff. Rept.*, 1870, p. 22. 'So named from their place of residence, which is about the Arrow Lakes.' *Parker's Explor. Tour*, p. 312. 'Les sauvages des Lacs ....résident sur le Lac-aux-flèches.' *De Smet, Voy.*, p. 50.

The Chaudières, or Kettle Falls, reside 'about Colville.' *Parker's Explor. Tour*, p. 313. The village of Les Chaudières 'is situated on the north side just below the fall.' *Cox's Adven.*, vol. i., p. 358. Chaudières 'live south of the Lake Indians.' *De Smet, Voy.*, p. 50. 'Fort Colville is the principal ground of the Schwoyelpi or Kettle Falls tribe.' *Gibbs*, in *Pac. R. R. Rept.*, vol. i., p. 413. 'The tribe in the vicinity (of Fort Colville) is known as the Chaudiere, whose territory reaches as far up as the Columbia Lakes.' *Simp-*

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son's *Overland Journ.*, vol. i., p. 151. 'Gens des Chaudières. Près du lac Schouchouap au-dessous des Dalles.' *Mofras, Explor.*, tom. ii., p. 335. 'Called in their own language, Chualpays.' *Kane's Wand.*, pp. 308–9. 'Called Quiarlpi (Basket People).' *Wilkes' Nar.*, in *U. S. Ex. Ex.*, vol. iv., p. 472. The Chualpays called Wheelpo by Lewis and Clarke, and by Morse. *Gibbs*, in *Pac. R. R. Rept.*, vol. i., p. 417.

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The *Spokanes* live on the Spokane river and plateau, along the banks of the Columbia from below Kettle Falls, nearly to the Okanagan. 'The Spokihnish, or Spokanes, lie south of the Schrooyelpi, and chiefly upon or near the Spokane river. The name applied by the whites to a number of small bands, is that given by the Coeur d'Alene to the one living at the forks. They are also called Sinkoman, by the Kootonies. These bands are eight in number: the Sinslihhooish, on the great plain above the crossings of the Coeur d'Alene river; the Sintootoolish, on the river above the forks; the Smahoomenaish (Spokehnish), at the forks, the Skaischilt'nish, at the old Chemakane mission; the Skecheramouse, above them on the Colville trail; the Schecetstish, the Sinpoilschne, and Sinspeelish, on the Columbia river; the last-named band is nearly extinct. The Sinpoilschne (N'pochle, or Sans Puelles) have always been included among the Okinakanes, though, as well as the Sinspeelish below them, they are claimed by the Spokanes. The three bands on the Columbia all speak a different language from the rest.' *Stevens*, in *Ind. Aff. Rept.*, 1854, pp. 230, 236; and *Gibbs*, in *Pac. R. R. Rept.*, vol. i., pp. 414–15. 'This tribe claim as their territory the country commencing on the large plain at the head of the Slawntehus—the stream entering the Columbia at Fort Colville; thence down the Spokane to the Columbia, down the Columbia half way to Fort Okinakane, and up the Spokane and Coeur d'Alene, to some point between the falls and the lake, on the latter.' *Id.*, p. 414. 'Inhabit the country on the Spokane river, from its mouth to the boundary of Idaho.' *Paige*, in *Ind. Aff. Rept.*, 1865, p. 99. 'At times on the Spokane, at times on the Spokane plains.' *Mullan's Rept.*, pp. 18, 49. 'Principally on the plains.' *Lord's Nat.*, vol. ii., p. 157. 'North-east of the Palooses are the Spokein nation.' *Parker's Explor. Tour*, p. 310, and map. 'Au-dessous du fort Okanagam à l'Est.' *Mofras, Explor.*, tom. ii., p. 335. 'Au nord-ouest des Palooses se trouve la nation des Spokanes.' *De Smet, Voy.*, p. 31. 'Have a small village at the entrance of their river, but their chief and permanent place of residence is about forty miles higher up .... where the Pointed-heart River joins the Spokan from the south-east.' *Cox's Adven.*, vol. ii., p. 147. 'The Spokanes, whose tribal names are Sineequomenach, or Upper, Sintootoo, or Middle Spokamish, and Chekasschee, or Lower Spokanes, living on the Spokane River, from the Idaho line to its mouth.' *Winans*, in *Ind. Aff. Rept.*, 1870, p. 23. Spokane, the Sarlilso and Sketsomish of Lewis and Clarke. *Gibbs*, in *Pac. R. R. Rept.*, vol. i., p. 417.

The *Sans Poils* (Hairless), or 'Sanpoils, which includes the Nespelum Indians, are located on the Columbia, from the mouth of the Spokane down to Grand Coulée (on the south of the Columbia), and from a point opposite the mouth of the Spokane down to the mouth of the Okanagan on the north side of the Columbia, including the country drained by the Sanpoil, and

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Nespeelum Creeks.' *Winans*, in *Ind. Aff. Rept.*, 1870, p. 22. Sinpoilish, west of the Columbia between Priest Rapids and Okanagan. *Schoolcraft's Arch.*, vol. iii., p. 200, map. Sinpauelish, west of the Kettle Falls Indians.' *Parker's Explor. Tour*, p. 313. 'Simponals. Près des grands rapides du Rio Colombia.' *Mofras, Explor.*, tom. ii., p. 335. Sinpavelist, west of the Chaudières. *De Smet, Voy.*, p. 50. Sinapoils, 'occupy a district on the northern banks of the Columbia, between the Spokan and Okinagan rivers.' *Cox's Adven.*, vol. ii., p. 145. Hehighenimmo of Lewis and Clarke. *Gibbs*, in *Pac. R. R. Rept.*, vol. i., p. 417.

The *Pisquouse* inhabit the west bank of the Columbia between the Okanagan and Priest Rapids. Piskwaus, or Piscous; 'name properly belongs to the tribe who live on the small river which falls into the Columbia on the west side, about forty miles below Fort Okanagan. But it is here extended to all the tribes as far down as Priest's Rapids.' The map extends their territory across the Columbia. *Hale's Ethnog.*, in *U. S. Ex. Ex.*, vol. vi., p. 210, and map, p. 197. Pisquouse, 'immediately north of that of the Yakamas.' 'On the Columbia between the Priest's and Ross Rapids.' *Stevens*, in *Ind. Aff. Rept.*, 1854, p. 233; and *Gibbs*, in *Pac. R. R. Rept.*, vol. i., p. 412. 'Piscaous. Sur la petite rivière de ce nom à l'Ouest de la Colombie.' *Mofras, Explor.*, tom. ii., p. 335.

The Shamoynumacks live on the banks of the Columbia, at Priest Rapids, near the mouth of the Umatilla. Thirty miles distant up the river are the Kewaughtohenemachs. *Ross' Adven.*, pp. 134, 137.

'The Mithouies are located on the west side of the Columbia River, from the mouth of the Okanagan down to the Wonatchee, and includes the country drained by the Mithouie, Lake Chelan, and Enteeatook Rivers.' *Winans*, in *Ind. Aff. Rept.*, 1870, p. 23.

'The Isle de Pierres, whose tribal name is Linkinse, are located on the east and south side of the Col. Riv. from Grand Coulée down to Priests' Rapids, which includes the peninsula made by the great bend of the Col.' *Ib.*

THE SAHAPTIN FAMILY is situated immediately south of the Salish. Only six of the eight nations mentioned below have been included in the Family by other authors. 'The country occupied by them extends from the Dalles of the Columbia to the Bitter-Root mountains, lying on both sides of the Columbia and upon the Kooskooskie and Salmon Forks of Lewis' and Snake River, between that of the Selish family on the north, and of the Snakes on the south.' *Gibbs*, in *Pandosy's Gram.*, p. vii. 'The first and more northern Indians of the interior may be denominated the Shahaptan Family, and comprehends three tribes; the Shahaptan, or Nez Percés of the Canadians; the Kliketat, a scion from the Shahaptans who now dwell near Mount Rainier, and have advanced toward the falls of the Columbia; and the Okanagan, who inhabit the upper part of Fraser's River and its tributaries.' *Seouler*, in *Lond. Geog. Soc. Jour.*, vol. xi., p. 225. Hale's map, in *U. S. Ex. Ex.*, vol. vi., p. 197, divides the territory among the Nez Percés, Walla-Wallas, Waiilaptu, and Molele. 'The Indians in this district (of the Dalles) are Dog River, Wascos, Tyicks, Des Chutes, John Day, Utilla, Cayuses, Walla-Walla, Nez Percés, Mountain Snakes and Bannacks.' *Dennison*, in *Ind. Aff. Rept.*, 1859, p. 435.

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'The different tribes attached to Fort Nez Percés, and who formerly went by that cognomen, are the Shamooinaugh, Skamnaminaugh, E'yackimah, Isqipewhnnaugh, and Inaspetsum. These tribes inhabit the main north branch above the Forks. On the south branch are the Palletto Pallas, Shawhaapten or Nez Percés proper, Pawluch, and Cosispa tribes. On the main Columbia, beginning at the Dallas, are the Necootimeigh, Wisscopam, Wisswhams, Wayyampas, Lowhim, Sawpaw, and Youmatalla bands.' *Ross' Fur Hunters*, vol. i., p. 185–6. Cathlakahikits, at the rapids of Columbia river, N. side; Chippanchickchicks, 'N. side of Columbia river, in the long narrows, a little below the falls.' Hellwits, 'at the falls of Columbia river;' Ithkyemanaits, 'on Columbia river, N. side near Chippanchickchicks;' Yehah, 'above the rapids.' *Morse's Rept.*, pp. 368–70.

The *Nez Percés* 'possess the country on each side of the Lewis or Snake River, from the Peloose to the Wapticacoes, about a hundred miles—together with the tributary streams, extending, on the east, to the foot of the Rocky Mountains.' *Hale's Ethnog.*, in *U. S. Ex. Ex.*, vol. vi., p. 212; *Schoolcraft's Arch.*, vol. iv., p. 531. 'On both sides of the Kooskooskia and north fork of Snake river.' *Gibbs*, in *Pac. R. R. Rept.*, vol. i., p. 416; and *Stevens*, in *Ind. Aff. Rept.*, 1854, p. 217. 'A few bands of the Nez Percés Indians occupy the Salmon river and the Clearwater.' *Thompson*, in *Id.*, p. 282. 'The Nez Percés country is bounded west by the Palouse river and the Tucannon; on the north by the range of mountains between Clear Water and the Coeur d'Alene; east by the Bitter Root mountains; on the south they are bounded near the line dividing the two Territories.' *Craig*, in *Id.*, 1857, p. 353. The Buffalo, a tribe of the Nez Perces, winter in the Bitter Root Valley. *Owen*, in *Id.*, 1859, p. 424. 'Upper waters and mountainous parts of the Columbia. *Catlin's N. Am. Ind.*, vol. ii., p. 108. 'Country lying along Lewis river and its tributaries from the eastern base of the Blue Mountains to the Columbia.' *Palmer's Jour.*, p. 55. Nez Percés or Sahaptins, 'on the banks of the Lewis Fork or Serpent River.' *Domenech's Deserts*, vol. ii., p. 54. 'Chohoptins, or Nez-Percés,....on the banks of Lewis River.' *Cox's Adven.*, vol. ii., p. 143. 'Rove through the regions of the Lewis branch.' *Greenhow's Hist. Oga.*, p. 30. 'The Lower Nez Percés range upon the Wayleeway, Immahah, Yenghies, and other of the streams west of the mountains.' *Irving's Bonneville's Adven.*, p. 301. Some Flatheads live along the Clearwater River down to below its junction with the Snake. *Gass' Jour.*, p. 212. Country 'drained by the Kooskooskie, westward from the Blackfoot country, and across the Rocky Mountains.' *Brownell's Ind. Races*, p. 533. 'Près du fort de ce nom, à la jonction des deux branches du fleuve.' *Mofras, Explor.*, tom. ii., p. 335. Junction of Snake and Clearwater. *Parker's Explor. Tour, Map.* Chopunnish. *Lewis and Clarke's Trav.*, p. 331, and map. Copunnish. *Bulfinch's Oregon*, p. 144. 'The Nez-Percés are divided into two classes, the Nez-Percés proper, who inhabit the mountains, and the Polonches, who inhabit the plain country about the mouth of the Snake River.' *Gairdner*, in *Lond. Geog. Soc. Jour.*, vol. xi., p. 256. Chopunnish, 'on Lewis river below the entrance of the Kooskooskee, on both sides.' 'On the Kooskooskee river below the forks, and on Cotter's creek.' Bands of the Chopunnish: Pelloatpallah, Kimmooenim, Yeletpoo, Willewah, Soyennom. *Morse's Rept.*, p. 369.

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The *Palouse*, or 'the Palus, usually written Paloose, live between the Columbia and the Snake.' *Gibbs*, in *Pandosy's Gram.*, p. vi. 'The Peloose tribe has a stream called after it which empties into Lewis River.' *Hale's Ethnog.*, in *U. S. Ex. Ex.*, vol. vi., p. 213. Upon the Peloose River. 'Entrance of Great Snake River and surrounding country.' *Tolmie*, in *Lord's Nat.*, vol. ii., pp. 105, 245. 'Properly a part of the Nez Percés. Their residence is along the Nez Percé river and up the Pavilion.' *Parker's Explor. Tour*, p. 310. In three bands; at the mouth of the Pelouse River; on the north bank of Snake River, thirty miles below the Pelouse; and at the mouth of the Snake River. *Stevens*, in *Ind. Aff. Rept.*, 1854, pp. 222–3, and in *Pac. R. R. Rept.*, vol. i., pp. 150–1. Palouse, or Pelouse, 'reside on the banks of the Palouse and Snake rivers.' *Mullan's Rept.*, pp. 18, 49. 'La tribu Paloose appartient à la nation des Nez-Percés .. elle habite les bords des deux rivières des Nez-percés et du Pavilion.' *De Smet, Voy.*, p. 31. Selloatpallah, north of the Snake, near its confluence with the Columbia. *Lewis and Clarke's Map.* Same as the Sewatpalla. *Gibbs*, in *Pac. R. R. Rept.*, vol. i., p. 417.

The *Walla-Wallas* 'occupy the country south of the Columbia and about the river of that name.' *Gibbs*, in *Pandosy's Gram.*, p. vii. 'A number of bands living usually on the south side of the Columbia, and on the Snake river to a little east of the Peluse.' *Gibbs*, in *Pac. R. R. Rept.*, vol. i., p. 402. 'Are on a small stream which falls into the Columbia near Fort Nez-percés.' *Hale's Ethnog.*, in *U. S. Ex. Ex.*, vol. vi., p. 213. 'Inhabit the country about the river of the same name, and range some distance below along the Columbia.' *Parker's Explor. Tour*, p. 310. 'Upon the banks of the Columbia, below the mouth of the Lewis Fork are found the Walla-wallas.' *Brouneil's Ind. Races*, p. 535. 'Oualla-Oualla, au-dessus du fort des Nez Percés.' *Mofras, Explor.*, tom. ii., p. 335. 'Under this term are embraced a number of bands living usually on the south side of the Columbia, and on the Snake river, to a little east of the Pelouse; as also the Klikatats and Yakamas, north of the former.' *Stevens*, in *Ind. Aff. Rept.*, 1854, p. 223. 'On both sides of the Columbia river between Snake river and Hudson Bay fort, Walla-Walla.' *Dennison*, in *Ind. Aff. Rept.*, 1857, p. 374. Walla Wallapum. *Tolmie*, in *Lord's Nat.*, vol. ii., pp. 244-7. 'Les Walla-walla habitent, sur la rivière du même nom, l'un des tributaires de la Colombie, et leur pays s'étend aussi le long de ce fleuve.' *De Smet, Voy.*, p. 30. Wollaw Wollah. South side of the Snake, at junction with the Columbia. *Lewis and Clarke's Map.* Wollaolla and Wollawalla, 'on both sides of Col., as low as the Muscleshell rapid, and in winter pass over to the Taptul river.' *Morse's Rept.*, pp. 369–70. 'Country south of the Columbia and about the river of that name.' *Gibbs*, in *Pandosy's Gram.*, p. vii. Walawaltz nation about the junction of the Snake and Columbia. On Walla Walle River. *Gass' Jour.*, pp. 294–8. 'On both banks of the Columbia, from the Blue Mountains to the Dalles.' *Farnham's Trav.*, p. 151. Wallah Wallah. *Cox's Adven.*, vol. ii., p. 142. 'About the river of that name.' *Nicolay's Oçn. Ter.*, pp. 143, 151. Wallawallahs, 'reside along the lower part of the Walla Walla, the low bottom of the Umatilla and the Columbia, from the mouth of Lewis River for one hundred miles south.' *Palmer's Jour.*, pp. 58, 124. 'On the borders of

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the Wallahwallah and Columbia.' *Domenech's Deserts*, vol. ii., p. 64; *Stuart*, in *Nouvelles Annales des Voy.*, 1821, tom. xii., p. 3[illegible].

The Sciatogas and Toustchipas live on Canoe River (Tukanon ?), and the Enotalla (Touchet ?), the Akaitchis 'sur le Big-river,' (Columbia). *Hunt*, in *Nouvelles Annales des Voy.*, 1821, tom. x., pp. 74–8. The Sciatogas 'possède le pays borné au sud-est par la Grande-Plaine; au nord, par le Lewis-River; à l'ouest par la Columbia; au sud par l'Oualamat.' *Id.*, 1821, tom. xii., p. 42.

The *Cayuses* extend from John Day River eastward to Grande Ronde Valley. The Cayuse, Cailloux, Waiilatpu, 'country south of the Sahaptin and Wallawalla. Their head-quarters are on the upper part of Wallawalla River.' *Hale's Ethnog.*, in *U. S. Ex. Ex.*, vol. vi., p. 214, map, p. 197. 'The country belonging to the Cayuse is to the south of and between the Nez Perces and Walla-Wallas, extending from the Des Chutes, or Wanwanwi, to the eastern side of the Blue mountains.' *Stevens*, in *Ind. Aff. Rept.*, 1854, p. 218; *Gibbs*, in *Pac. R. R. Rept.*, vol. i., p. 416. 'On the west side of the Blue mountains and south of the Columbia river.' *Thompson*, in *Ind. Aff. Rept.*, 1854, p. 282. 'Occupy a portion of the Walla-Walla valley.' *Dennison*, in *Id.*, 1857, p. 374; *Cain*, in *Id.*, 1859, pp. 413–14. 'A l'ouest des Nez-perces sont les Kayuses.' *De Smet, Voy.*, p. 30. The Kayouse dwell upon the Utaila or Emnutilly River. *Townsend's Nar.*, p. 122. 'West of the Nez Percés.' *Parker's Explor. Tour*, p. 309, and map. 'Rove through the regions of the Lewis branch.' *Greenhow's Hist. Oyn.*, p. 30. 'Kayouses. Près du grand détour de la Colombie.' *Mofras, Explor.*, tom. ii., p. 335. Waiilatpu, Molele, called also Willetpoos, Cayuse, 'western Oregon, south of the Columbia river.' *Ludewig, Ab. Lang.*, p. 199; *Gibbs*, in *Pac. R. R. Rept.*, vol. i., p. 417. Caguas 'inhabit the country bordering on Wallawalla river and its tributaries, the Blue mountains and Grand round.' *Palmer's Jour.*, pp. 54–6. Wyilat or Kyoose, country to the south of Walla Walla. *Tolmie*, in *Lord's Nat.*, vol. ii., pp. 244–5. The Skyuses 'dwell about the waters of the Wayleeway and the adjacent country.' *Irving's Bonneville's Adven.*, p. 288.

The Willewah 'reside on the Willewah river, which falls into the Lewis river on the S.W. side, below the forks.' *Morse's Rept.*, p. 369. In Grande Ronde Valley. *Lewis and Clarke's Map*; *Gibbs*, in *Pac. R. R. Rept.*, vol. i., p. 417.

The Umatillas 'live near the junction of the Umatilla and Columbia rivers.' *Lord's Nat.*, vol. ii., p. 97. Umatallow River and country extending thence westward to Dalles. *Tolmie*, in *Id.*, p. 245. 'The Utillas occupy the country along the river bearing that name.' *Dennison*, in *Ind. Aff. Rept.*, 1857, p. 374.

The Wahowpum live 'on the N. branch of the Columbia, in different bands from the Pishquitpahs; as low as the river Lapage; the different bands of this nation winter on the waters of Taptul and Cataract rivers.' *Morse's Rept.*, p. 370; *Lewis and Clarke's Map*. On John Day's River. *Gibbs*, in *Pac. R. R. Rept.*, vol. i., p. 417.

The *Wascos* include all the tribes between the Cascade Range and John Day River, south of the Columbia. 'They are known by the name of Wasco Indians, and they call their country around the Dallas, Wascopam. They claim the country extending from the cascades up to the falls of the

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Columbia, the distance of about fifty miles.' *Hines' Voy.*, p. 159. 'The Wascos occupy a small tract of country near to and adjoining the Dalles.' *Dennison*, in *Ind. Aff. Rept.*, 1857, p. 372. On both sides of the Columbia about the Dalles are the Wascopams *Map*, in *Schoolcraft's Arch.*, vol. iii., p. 209. Eneshur, Echeloots, Chillukkitequaw and Sinaeshop occupy the territory, on *Lewis and Clarke's Map*; *Morse's Rept.*, p. 370. The Tchipantchicktchick, Cathlassis, Ilttekaimamits, and Tchelouits about the Dalles. *Stuart*, in *Nouvelles Annales des Voy.*, 1821, tom. xii., p. 26; *Gibbs*, in *Pac. R. R. Rept.*, vol. i., p. 417.

'The residence of the Molele is (or was) in the broken and wooded country about Mounts Hood and Vancouver.' *Hale's Ethnog.*, in *U. S. Ex. Ex.*, vol. vi., p 214. The Mollales have their home in the Willamette Valley. *Schoolcraft's Arch.*, vol. v., p. 492.

'The Tairtla, usually called Taigh, belong....to the environs of the Des-Chutes River.' *Gibbs*, in *Pandosy's Gram.*, p. vii.

'The Des Chutes....formerly occupied that section of country between the Dalles and the Tyich river.' *Dennison*, in *Ind. Aff. Rept.*, 1857, p. 373.

'The Tyichs....formerly occupied the Tyich valley and the country in its vicinity, which lies about 30 miles south of Fort Dalles.' *Ib.*

'The John Day Rivers occupy the country in the immediate vicinity of the river bearing that name.' *Ib.*

'The Dog River, or Cascade Indians reside on a small stream called Dog river, which empties into the Columbia river, about half way between the Cascades and Dalles.' *Id.*, p. 371. The Cascades dwell 'on the river of that name.' *Nicolay's Ogn. Ter.*, p. 143.

The *Yakimas* occupy the valley of the Yakima River and its branches. 'The upper Yakimas occupy the country upon the Wenass and main branch of the Yakima, above the forks; the Lower upon the Yakima and its tributaries, below the forks and along the Columbia from the mouth of the Yakima to a point three miles below the Dalles.' *Robie*, in *Ind. Aff. Rept.*, 1857, p. 350. Three bands, Wishhams, Clickahut, and Skien, along the Columbia. *Id.*, p. 352. 'The Pahwanwappam bands, usually called Yakamas, inhabit the Yakama River.' *Gibbs*, in *Pandosy's Gram.*, p. vii. Lewis and Clarke's Chanwappan, Shaltattos, Squamaross, Skaddals, and Chimnahpum, on the Yakima River. *Gibbs*, in *Pac. R. R. Rept.*, vol. i., p. 417. The Yakimas 'are divided into two principal bands, each made up of a number of villages, and very closely connected; one owning the country on the Nahchess and Lower Yakima, the other are upon the Wenass and main branch above the forks.' *Id.*, p. 407. Yackamans, northern banks of the Columbia and on the Yackamans river. *Cox's Adven.*, vol. ii., p. 143. On the Yakima. *Hale's Ethnog., U. S. Ex. Ex.*, vol. vi., p. 213. 'South of the Long Rapids, to the confluence of Lewis' river with the Columbia, are the Yookoomans.' *Parker's Explor. Tour*, p. 313. Pishwanwapum (Yakima), in Yakimaw or Eyakema Valley., *Tolmie*, in *Lord's Nat.*, vol. ii., pp. 244–7. Called Stobshaddat by the Sound Indians. *Id.*, p. 245.

The Chimnapums are 'on the N.W. side of Col. river, both above and below the entrance of Lewis' r. and the Taptul r.' *Morse's Rept.*, p. 370; *Lewis and Clarke's Map*. The 'Chunnapums and Chanwappans are between the

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Cascade Range and the north branch of the Columbia.' *Nicolay's Ogn. Ter.*, p. 143. 101

The Pisquitpahs, 'on the Muscleshell rapids, and on the N. side of the Columbia, to the commencement of the high country; this nation winter on the waters of the Taptul and Cataract rivers.' *Morse's Rept.*, p. 370. 131

The Sokulks dwell north of the confluence of the Snake and Columbia. *Lewis and Clarke's Trav.*, p. 351, and map; *Morse's Rept.*, p. 369. At Priest Rapids. *Gibbs*, in *Pac. R. R. Rept.*, vol. i., p. 417.

The *Klikatats* live in the mountainous country north of the Cascades, on both sides of the Cascade Range, and south of the Yakimas. Klikatats 'inhabit, properly, the valleys lying between Mounts St. Helens and Adams, but they have spread over districts belonging to other tribes, and a band of them is now located as far south as the Umpqua.' *Gibbs*, in *Pac. R. R. Rept.*, vol. i., p. 403. 'Roilroilpam is the Klikatat country, situated in the Cascade mountains north of the Columbia and west of the Yakamas.' *Gibbs*, in *Pandosy's Gram.*, p. vii. 'Wander in the wooded country about Mount St. Helens.' *Haie's Ethnog.*, in *U. S. Ex. Ex.*, vol. vi., p. 213. 'In the vicinity of the mouth of the Columbia.' *Catlin's N. Am. Ind.*, vol. ii., p. 113. Klikatats. 'Au-dessus du fort des Nez-Percés.' *Mofras, Explor.*, tom. ii., p. 335. 'The Kliketat, a scion from the Sahaptans, who now dwell near Mount Rainier and have advanced towards the falls of the Columbia.' *Scouler*, in *Lond. Geog. Soc. Jour.*, vol. xi., p. 225. On *Lewis and Clarke's Map* the Kliketat territory is occupied by the Chanwappan, Shallatos, Squamaros, Skaddels, Shabalas. Also in *Morse's Rept.*, p. 372. Whulwhypum or Kliketat, 'in the wooded and prairie country between Vancouver and the Dalles.' *Tolmie*, in *Lord's Nat.*, vol. ii., p. 245.

The Weyehhoo live on the north side of the Columbia, near Chusaitea River. (Kliketat.) *Gass' Jour.*, p. 288.